



## ANTI-BANK MEMORIAL FROM WILLIAMSBURG.

We understand that the following Memorial has been forwarded to Albany, signed by *seventy* of the voters of that village, (where, we believe, about 130 votes were polled at the last election.) The principles of liberty are spreading rapidly. The rag money system is receiving its quietus:

To the Legislature of the State of New-York.

The undersigned, citizens of the village of Williamsburg, in said state, respectfully represent—

That having understood that application has been made to you by a few citizen of our village, to allow them to establish a Bank in said village, we have thought proper to inform you, our representatives, that we object to said application for a Bank, for the following reasons:

1. Because granting a Bank Charter to the few citizens who have applied for it, would be giving a *privilege* to those citizens, contrary to republicanism.
2. Because such privilege would enable those who would possess it to obtain a portion of the wealth of the community, in the shape of *interest*, without giving to the community an equivalent of the produce of useful labor therefor; would thus enable them to live without performing useful labor, and compel the unprivileged to supply the deficiency in addition to their proper share.
3. Because the traders in the produce of labor, who would borrow what the Bankers would be privileged to issue as *money*, would be obliged to add the *interest* paid to bankers to the price of their goods, which interest must at last be paid by the consumers of those goods.
4. Because the people of the United States, by ratifying the federal constitution, *delegated* the right "to coin money and to regulate the value thereof" to Congress, and cannot, therefore, constitutionally exercise that right through their legislatures, unless they should alter the constitution.

For these, among many other reasons which might be urged, your memorialists respectfully request that their representatives, sworn to protect the rights of the citizens and preserve the constitution, will not establish a Bank at Williamsburgh.

Williamsburgh, Feb. 18, 1834.

(From the Working Man's Advocate.)

## THE BANK MANIFESTO.

"The Union Committee resolutions, will, we trust, receive the hearty co operation of the whole community. We know not who can object to them. They point to immediate relief; and if the course they suggest be adopted by the Banks, by the men of business, and we must say emphatically by the *newspapers*, the clouds will pass away, and instant relief will be afforded. A NATIONAL BANK WILL FOLLOW in due time. No, not in *due* time, perhaps, but it will come before long. We have no doubt of it. If the present Administration will not grant it, the next Administration will." \*\*\*\*\* "Hereafter, let that man or that newspaper which attempts to disturb the public confidence in the Banks or in the merchants be MARKED AS AN ENEMY, AND TREATED AS SUCH."—*Journal of Commerce*.

Get your branding irons, pious sirs, and MARK away. This "newspaper," the *Working Man's Advocate*, WILL "disturb public confidence in the Banks," if it should ever again happen that the Banks regain the "public confidence," which they certainly do not possess at present, and which justice forbid that they ever should possess again! A more unrighteous thing than BANKING even in its best form, we cannot imagine, if we except Banking, in the worst form, as it exists in the United States at the present moment. Instead, therefore, of being "marked as an enemy" for disturbing such a system, "that man or that newspaper" who, seeing the iniquity of it, should endeavor to perpetuate the fraud by concealing its enormities, ought rather to be "marked" as a traitor to liberty and justice.

Do not the Banks of this state "promise to pay" specie on demand for their notes, when, according to their own showing, they have not *seven cents* on a dollar to pay with? And

is not this fact alone a sufficient reason why "confidence in the Banks" should be destroyed? Should the serpent be suffered to entwine our limbs before we endeavor to escape from his fangs? Should we allow a "Union Committee" or any other committee of the Bankites, to lull us to sleep till "the clouds pass away," that A NATIONAL BANK may FOLLOW, and our children be made to curse us, in their slavery, for our stupidity? For slaves will our children be, if the Banking system be perpetuated.

We hope the people and their President will keep an eye upon this "Union Committee," whose measures, according to their Manifesto, are to be followed by a National Bank, and who are to "MARK" every man and every newspaper that attempts to thwart their nefarious system of plunder.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.—It is with pleasure that I observe a motion has been brought forward in the House of Representatives with regard to the Military Academy at West Point, and I congratulate my countrymen on the prospect of its speedy extinction. Of all the institutions of our country, this I consider the most *useless* and *dangerous*—useless, because it can never be depended on for a supply of such officers in time of need as will be required by the country, and dangerous, because it encourages a spirit of favoritism highly detrimental to the spirit of our institutions. I consider it not only useless in a military point of view, but a serious injury to the army it pretends to benefit—for it has a tendency to crush the ambition of our soldiers by opposing to their advancement a barrier which neither merit nor genius can surmount. I would not make vague assertions, but would refer to the discipline of our army in proof of my remarks. What does it owe to the academy? In what particular has it been benefited by the introduction of West Point students as its officers? Have they added either to its respectability or intelligence? I will venture to assert that nine men in ten will agree with me when I say that our army has gained nothing that will repay the country for the *expense* of the establishment; and that it is a serious tax upon the pockets of our citizens, and a serious injury to the army which it was intended to sustain. The policy of every measure is to be tested by experiment. The establishment at West Point has gone fairly through the crucible, and it has failed in producing the results anticipated by those whose influence gave it existence. Our army—the ranks—is the proper military school; there, and there only, will good soldiers be formed; and while inducements would be held forth to ambition and merit to aspire to rank and influence, its discipline would be rendered more certain and its intelligence would be increased. But there is another point upon which I would make a few remarks, and that is the *favoritism* which characterises the institution. I cannot justify the course pursued in the appointment of cadets, and indeed I know of no palliation for the every day offence against public opinion and the spirit of our institutions, committed by those who have the power of appointing the cadets. If the parentage of the students of West Point was known, how many of them would be proved to have been made by family influence. Has not many a poor man's son, equally meritorious with the sons of our wealthiest citizens, been turned off because he could not obtain the influence of *great* names in his application? The truth would startle the most orthodox supporter of the institution at West Point. I will pursue this subject, and endeavor to place in a stronger light, by indisputable facts, the evils of such an establishment.

A DEMOCRAT.

(Extracts from English papers received at "The Man" office.)

**NEW CLUB.**—We understand that a Club is in progress of formation to which considerable interest is attached. A similar project was attempted during the last session by several members of the House of Commons, but from the hurry of business it was abandoned. The present is, however, likely to become of essential advantage to the party by which it is formed. In imitation of the Conservative Clubs and Coteries, it will afford its members a centre of union in the vicinity of Westminster, where they may enjoy the social intercourse of persons of similar opinions, and have an opportunity of considering those measures they may be called upon to debate. Such an association cannot fail to enable the members to mature their plans of operation, and, by mutual deliberation, to discover the most probable means of ensuring them success. The committee, we understand, is composed almost exclusively of Members of Parliament. And the circular, after stating the advantages which has been derived by the supporters of the late Administration from the formation of a Conservative Club, purports that several noblemen and gentlemen have resolved upon forming themselves into a society of a similar nature, upon liberal political principles.—*Morn. Chron.*

**RESURRECTION OF THE HAMMERSMITH GHOST.**—It is in the recollection of most of our readers, that about eight years since much excitement was created by a report that a ghost had appeared to a number of persons in the neighborhood of Hammersmith, Fulham, &c., several of whom, more particularly females, against whom he appeared to have a great animosity, had been much frightened and ill treated by him. After continuing his freaks for some time, he became so troublesome, that the parochial authorities adopted measures for his apprehension, and after watching him for some nights, he was taken in one of the lanes attired in full ghostly costume, and was sent by the magistrates to the House of Correction, to undergo a little wholesome discipline for his pranks. Since that time nothing has been heard of his ghostship, until about six weeks ago, when he reappeared in a lane at North End, and it is reported that he has been seen subsequently in Webb's lane, Hammersmith, and Acton; but the principal scene of his adventures is stated to be the mud huts in Chiswick lane, and that the servant of a Mr. Scott was attacked by him there, his assaults, as before, being directed against females. On Saturday night last it was currently reported that he had been taken by the police at Acton, attired in a large white dress, with long nails or claws, by which he was enabled to scale walls and hedges for the purpose of making himself scarce when requisite; and that when brought to the station house he proved to be a celebrated Captain of sporting notoriety. Several of the inhabitants attended the Hammersmith, &c. petty sessions on Monday, in the hope of obtaining an audience of the spiritual *incognito*, when it was found that the statement of his apprehension was premature. Another report states him to be dressed in armor, and that he has laid a wager that he will strip the clothes off a certain number of females in a given time, and that he has now only one more to strip to win the bet. It is to be hoped that the police will put a stop to the pranks of his ghostship previous to his completing his task, that he may receive a proper reward for his exertions.—*Morning paper.*

**NEW SYDNEY.**—We have been favored with the sight of a very interesting letter from New Sydney, written by the relative (a free settler) of a tradesman in the city. The objects worthy of notice to persons who intend emigrating to that colony are particularised with a great minuteness, and to certain trades the details are encouraging. The settlers, who are sure to thrive with industry, are carpenters, blacksmiths, cutlers, tailors, shoemakers, agriculturists; no fancy trade can answer. Provisions of all kinds, including tea and spirits, are exceedingly cheap, and good workmen may readily earn from 36s. to 42s. per week. But the bane of the colony is drunkenness, and the quantity of spirits drunk would astound even those who have witnessed the degradation of the worst districts in London in this respect. The women are hideously depraved both as to immodesty and intemperance, and those who arrive, though of previous good character, soon fall into the same excess. All attempts to humanize the natives have wholly failed. The convicts are treated with great severity, but by good conduct can readily better their situation.—*Bath Herald.*

The ancients especially the Greeks, used bull's blood as a poison, which, being drunk fresh drawn, formed an indigestible coagulum in the stomach. In this manner we are told that Midas, Dioscorides, Hannibal, and a multitude of others terminated their existence, a rather roundabout method this, compared to the modern prussic acid or Castlereaghic operation.

**CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HENRY III. AND HIS TAILOR AND GROCER.**—The King to Peter de Orivall, greeting.—We command you to let William, our tailor, have our money which is in your custody, 10l., to discharge the expenses of our cousin Eleanor, at Marlborough; let him have also two marks, for the use of four-foot servants, staying in our castle at Marlborough, for the custody of the same Eleanor. The Sheriffs of London are ordered to let Robert Lovel have one frail of figs and another of almonds, for the use of the King's cousin Eleanor.—*Hardy's Close Rolls.*

**ONE OF THE AMUSEMENTS OF AN EGYPTIAN GOVERNOR.**—I sometimes accompanied him (the Governor of Damietta) in his excursions on the Nile; he was a capital sportsman, and made it a point to fire at birds with a single ball: In this way I have seen him kill sparrows repeatedly; indeed he very rarely missed. One day I was disputing the excellence of an officer's pistol who sat by me; he would have it that it was an English pistol, though it was really a German one. When I assured him it was not English, he very deliberately primed it, and retiring to the distance of four or five yards, he fired between my legs, as I sat on a bench; at a jar about twenty feet distant, he smashed the jar; and said in a triumphant tone, "Well, is that an English pistol or not?" "Most undoubtedly," said I, "It must be English." It is not very pleasant to have a drunken Turk shooting between one's legs.—*Madden's Travels.*

**CASPAR HAUSER.**—It will be remembered that the young man of this name, who was found at Nurnberg, we believe some years ago, and having no language, could not until long afterwards explain that up to the moment of his being so discovered in a public thoroughfare he had never seen more of light than the "sunbeam that had lost its way" into the vault, which seemed a natural limit to him; he was taken excellent care of by a benevolent man; while research and conjecture were active in tracing the origin of his truly mysterious immurement. There was at one period a suspicion of imposture, but which was quickly dispelled, and several controversial publications appeared upon the subject in Germany, one of which professed to have discovered the authors of the cruelty. The singular fate of this young man has been to emerge, he knew not how, from a dungeon, no one knows where; then to have found (which is rarest of all) steady benefactors in his helpless state; and, finally, to fall by the hands of an assassin, whose motives for the atrocious act cannot be surmised. It is a romance of real life that must make great sensation in Germany, and will, probably, furnish materials for one of those lugubrious dramas which the altered taste of our Gallic neighbors delights in.

**TRADES UNIONS.**—The masons and cabinet makers of Glasgow remain in nearly the same situation as when the dispute first began with their masters. Several of the builders have acceded to the wishes of the men, but the great majority still decline any conference with them as a Union. The master cabinet makers are anxiously looking out for new workmen. The calico printers, with the exception of one or two shops, still stand out. In those that have begun work the masters yielded. In one large shop two sets of men are to be employed for day and night work. The engineers continue resolute and the masters are busily teaching raw hands. The journey-men are, however, strong in purse, with enthusiastic assurances of support from their fellow workmen in England. At the Martinmas term a supply arrived from the South, equal to payment of the whole house rents of the turn-outs.—The nailers are, in common with all other trades, upon the alert. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last, a meeting of delegates from various districts of Scotland, was held, a National Union formed, and a committee directed to open a correspondence with the trade in England and Ireland. Scarcely a branch of trade exists in the West of Scotland that is not now in a state of union.—*Manchester Times.*

(Extracts to be continued.)

Three Austrian frigates, with Polish emigrants, sailed from Trieste about the 1st of December, for this port. Three vessels have also sailed from Dantzic for this port, with 600 Polish emigrants, who were provided with a passage, and some means of support, by the Prussian Government, and by liberal contributions from individuals. One of the vessels put into a port in the British Channel, the latter part of December.—*Mercantile Adv.*

The Catskill Mountain House and its appendages are advertised for sale by the Catskill Bank, under a mortgage for \$12,000, dated 1826. The personal property is to be sold on the 21st of May; the real, on the 11th of August next.



## THE MAN.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 26, 1834.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office.

### MEETING OF BANK MEN AT MASONIC HALL.

Some gentlemen calling themselves Mechanics and Working Men, met on Monday evening at Masonic Hall, to hear the report of a committee sent by them to the President at Washington, in relation to the Bank. The leaders in this business were the same that once upon a time attempted to make a bad use of the name of the Working Men at the North American Hotel, and the same that more recently attempted to wrong them by calling a meeting in their name in the Park. There was speechifying and cheering of Dudley Selden, and then came the *Report*, which was received with much rejoicing by the assemblage, and which will be also gratifying to the friends of the President, who will find in it, besides considerable amusement, additional evidence (so far as it can be relied on) that Andrew Jackson will not only remain true to his text respecting the United States Bank, but that his object is to restore the Constitutional Currency, which is so much ridiculed by Mr. Webster and the other well fed (or well fed) advocates of the United States Bank. According to the report, the President said, among many other good things, to the committee, "I tell you I am opposed to all Banks and banking operations, from the South Sea bubble to the present time. The Israelites during the absence of Moses to the mount made a golden calf, and fell down and worshipped it, and they sorely suffered for their idolatry." The people of this country may yet be punished for their idolatry."

After a vote of thanks to the reporting committee, a "Committee of Public Safety," consisting of thirty persons, (principally gentlemen who were familiarly known in "the olden time" by the title of "North American Bourbons,") was appointed, and after passing a few characteristic resolutions, the meeting adjourned.

P. S.—We have omitted to state above the fact most important to elucidate the true character of this proceeding, viz., that Mr. "Adoniram Chandler" was one of the committee to wait upon the President.

THE CABINET.—A Washington letter writer says—"I am induced to believe that the rumors of a speedy change in the Cabinet are unfounded. There are no appearances of any intention, on the part of Mr. McLane, to retire from his situation."

If no one goes out, of course Mr. Rives cannot go in. He resigned his seat in the Senate on Saturday, thus exhibiting a noble contrast to the conduct of Mr. Southard and the other Senators who have refused to obey the will of their constituents.

SPECIE.—The packet ship Havre has on board for one individual, 100,000 francs in specie, being part of a sum of 1,000,000 francs, the remainder of which is on board the Erie and other vessels, to arrive speedily.—*Jour. of Com.*

This and the numerous other arrivals of specie chronicled by the Bank papers, are, we suppose, to be included in the list of the distressing effects produced by the veto and the "removal of the deposits."

One of our faithful representatives in Congress, Mr. C. W. Lawrence, has arrived in this city.

The North River is open to Hudson, and the Connecticut to Hartford.

The Washington Intelligencer says, six bodies of the slaughtered rioters had been seen floating down the river.—*Troy Budget*.—[Salt river?]

Printers are often bothered for a line to fill a column.

### THE PRESIDENCY.

The following account is from the Louisville Advertiser of Feb. 6.

A letter from Frankfort to a gentleman in this city states, that a large meeting was held at Judge Noel's on the night of the 4th inst. which was attended by nearly all the republican members of the Legislature. Samuel Davies, of Mercer, was called to the chair, and Judge James, of McCracken, and Cyrus Wingate, of Owen, were appointed Secretaries. A committee of nine (including James Guthrie, of Louisville,) was appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions for adoption. The committee reported a spirited preamble and resolutions, recommending our patriotic and distinguished statesman, Col. R. M. JOHNSON, as a suitable person to be supported by the democratic party as a candidate for the office of President of the U. States.

The meeting have also recommended a republican State Convention, to be held on the first Monday in April next, for the purpose of expressing, in a manner that cannot be misunderstood, the sentiments of the democracy of Kentucky on this interesting subject.

It is now certain that Col. Johnson's claims to the Presidency will be urged by a large portion of the people of the west. He is now the favorite son of Kentucky, and is universally beloved throughout the great valley of the Mississippi.

We have just seen a letter from Harrisburg dated at a quarter after 4 o'clock on Saturday. The Stock Loan of \$700,000 has not been taken—not an offer was made for it.—*Phil. Enquirer*.

Cruel, cruel Andrew Jackson, to deprive the Philadelphia Loanmongers of the power of getting rich at the public expense!

Finally, we may say with confidence, that whatever votes of Congress or of State Legislatures may sustain the measure of removing the deposits, there is a deep conviction abroad, even among the friends of the Administration, which will guarantee the country against the recurrence of similar transactions in future.—*Jour. of Com.*—[We hope so.]

A SLAVER CAPTURED.—On the 1st instant, the British armed schooner Monkey, arrived at Havana with a slave ship in company, from the coast of Africa, with 300 slaves on board.

NEWS.—The American Mechanic, published in this city, has nominated R. M. JOHNSON for the Presidency, and Mr. Jones's amendment has been decided AGAINST the Bank, yeas 130, nays 98.

Joe [Gales] has done nothing but cry ever since, and we have done nothing but count our JEWELS, viz. our children (western members) whom the Bank was not able to buy!—*Mrs. Royall's "Paul Pry."*

A sealed package was yesterday lost in Wall-street or Broadway, containing \$2669 in bills of the Bridgeport Bank, addressed to Charles Hill, Esq. cashier; also a check drawn by Jas. E. Beach, for \$600, in favor of Morgan, Ketchum & Co. and endorsed by them, on said Bank. Also a receipt by George Sutton, in favour of said Morgan, Ketchum & Co. for \$300. A reward of \$200 is offered for its recovery.—*Com. Adv.*

JACKSONVILLE, (Ill.) Feb. 1.—On Saturday last, we saw an Eagle at Miller's Hotel, which had been killed that morning in the Diamond Grove, by Mr. Chatham Simms. It was of the bald species, measured from tip to tip 7 feet 5 inches, and weighed 12½ pounds.—*Patriot*.

RESOLUTION. By John Augustine Smith. That the keeper and assistant keeper of the City Hall not in future furnish any wine, spirits, or strong drink of any description whatever, at the public expense, and that the Comptroller shall not pay for any articles of this description which shall be furnished in future, and also that no cigars shall in future be furnished at the public expense to any person but the members of the Common Council.

Mr. Smith said that he had been the other day at the Comptroller's and was there informed that the quantity of spirits drank in the Hall was half a gallon per day: and that the expenses of the City Hall for the last quarter were \$900. The resolution was then unanimously adopted.—*Extract from the Common Council proceedings of Monday.*

By letters from Bona, near Algiers, it appears that the French officers are amusing themselves with the sports of the turf, having already attained such dexterous management of the Arabian coursers, that they have beaten the Turks themselves in several pitched races.

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

The bill relative to the election of Mayor of the city of New York was passed in the committee of the whole.

The Committee of the Whole spent some time on the bill concerning lotteries, and then rose and reported. [This bill prevents all traffic in lotteries of other states as well as this.]

# ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

Bills reported—By Mr. Bowne, to incorporate the Commercial Bank in New York; to incorporate the Courtland County Bank; adverse to the petitions to increase the capital of the Leather Manufacturer's Bank, and for a Bank at Binghamton. All agreed to.

The committee of the whole, Mr. SNYDER in the chair, resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the last clause of the act of 1831 relative to the practice of physic and surgery. The amendment offered by Mr. MARVIN, allowing botanic practice without fee or reward, was adopted, ayes 51, noes 32, after a long and desultory debate, in which Messrs. Myers, Staats, Herttell, Marvin, Bowne, Beardslee, Humphrey, Robertson and Fox, took part. Mr. ROBERTSON moved an amendment which was rejected, 14 only rising in favor of it; allowing botanic prescriptions in cases pronounced hopeless by a regular physician. The bill as amended was then passed, and the committee rose.

Mr. HERTTELL moved to amend the report of the committee by adding the section, offered by him and rejected in committee. These were also rejected, ayes 18, noes 83. Mr. STAATS moved further to amend by striking out the section added in committee. This motion was also lost, ayes 40, noes 44. The report of the committee was then agreed to, and the house adjourned to Monday.

SHIP OENO.—Of this ill fated ship the Nantucket Inquirer has lately obtained another slight memorial, in the following communication, made by an officer of the whaling ship American, under date Gallipagos Islands, March 19, 1831.

"At 6 P. M. got a quadrant out of the Charles, of London, which formerly belonged to Mr. Wm. H. Shaw, first officer of the ship Oeno, of Nantucket, which ship was lost over five years ago on the Feegee Islands—where this quadrant was purchased of one of the natives, and has his [Mr. Shaw's] name on the case.

"Capt. Buckle, of the ship Harriet, of London, states, that fourteen months ago, while at Sidney, he was informed by the master of a Russian brig, that at the Island of Tongataboo he saw a young boy, who said he belonged to the Oeno, and that there was one man living at the Windward Islands also belonging to the ship—being the only two survivors—the rest having been massacred by the natives. The boy seemed very anxious to leave the island with the captain of the brig; but the king would not consent."

[This was very probably a lad by the name of Swain—being the youngest individual on board the Oeno. We have hopes that he may yet be recovered.]

A Mr. Randolph Cooper, of Monrovia, Liberia, advertises in the Liberia Herald, business in all the following capacities: Imprimis, he is the keeper of the Colonial Hotel, and a Fancy Dry Goods Store. He acts also as merchant tailor; "carries on the blacksmith's business extensively with two forges; likewise cabinet making and the lumber business, and a variety of other business too numerous to mention." He is also a licenced auctioneer, and has been recently accredited by the Governor, "on a second application," as a commission merchant.

NEW WINE.—The following is a translation of an advertisement which appears in a French paper, (Le National) ornamented with a wood cut of Noah's Ark:—

"Noah's Wine.—The vine which produces it is to be traced, according to tradition, to that which the good father Noah planted when he came out of the ark. In order to make it known at the soirees which are now commencing, it will be sold at present for four francs a bottle, but afterwards it will be raised to six francs. Nectar—ambrosia—are nothing compared to this wine. It made the good father Noah tipsey, which is saying every thing. The patriarch was not a man to get tipsey on bad wine.

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. feb26

FOR SALE.—An Imposing Stone, 49½ inches by 26 inches. Enquire at 222 William street. feb8

We have been requested, by the Typographical Association of this city, to publish the following

# CIRCULAR.

To the President of the New York Typographical Association: LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29th, 1834.

SIR—We, the Journeymen Printers of Louisville, have "made a stand" for what we conceive to be our rights. In consequence of oppression on the part of a portion of our employers, we asked of them a redress of grievances. At present, there seems to be a disposition on their part, to continue the old order of things, of which we complain.

Our object in addressing you this circular, is to place you and our brethren generally, on your guard, as you may expect before long to see the Louisville papers advertising for journeymen Printers. We deem it our duty to inform you, and our brethren at a distance, that difficulties now exist between the employers and ourselves. Let no man, then, belonging to our profession, beajoled or deceived by newspaper advertisements, or letters, which may be published or written by the proprietors of the newspaper press in this city. When the tempest is stilled, we will give you due notice thereof.

Very respectfully, your Brethren.

By order of the Society.

# NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

There were about 850 head of Cattle in market this day. Sales were readily made for extra lots at \$8½ to \$9; good were taken at \$8; middling to fair at from \$7 to \$7½ per cwt.

Sheep—The supply is rather limited; prices nearly the same as last week. A few superior were taken at \$5 to \$6; Several lots good brought from \$5 to \$5½. Several lots middling to fair sold for \$3 to \$3½ each.

Milch Cows, are in fair demand. Several sales noticed at \$25 to \$30 and \$35 each. A few extra brought \$40 each.

Swine—No sales noticed.

Pork in Hogs—But little in market—price \$6½ per cwt.

Hay—Supply good—price 62 to 75 and 81c. per cwt.—*Jour. of Com.*

# BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

At market this day, 460 Beef Cattle, and 924 Sheep, divided as follows: At BRIGHTON—307 Beef Cattle, and 424 Sheep—20 Beef Cattle and 100 Sheep unsold.

At CAMBRIDGE—253 Beef Cattle, including 78 unsold last week, and 500 Sheep, (including 136 unsold last week.) 100 Beef Cattle and from 200 to 250 Sheep remain unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—Sales were not so good as last week. We noticed only two yoke taken for \$3. We quote prime at \$5 25 a \$5 67; good at \$4 67 a \$5; thin at \$4 a \$4 33.

Sheep—Dull; the last at market not sold. We noticed a few lots taken at \$1 50, \$2, \$3 50, and \$4. There were some at market which cost \$12 each of the feeder—not sold.—*Daily Advertiser & Patriot.*

# MARRIAGES.

Feb. 24, by the Rev. Dr. Berrian, William Hall, to Miss Mary Ann Gibson, daughter of Thomas Gibson, all of this city.

# DEATHS.

Feb. 24, aged 1 year, Sarah Helen, daughter of Leonard A. Bleeker.

Feb. 24, Mrs. Winifred, widow of the late Roger Mulvey.

Feb. 24, Edward Morrison, aged 5, son of Ebenezer and Rebecca Cole.

Feb. 23, Miss Ellen Elizabeth Little, aged 18, of Bangor, Me.

Feb. 22, Mrs. Catharine Shep, aged 59, relict of the late George Shep.

The City Inspector reports the deaths of one hundred and forty persons during the week ending on Saturday, February 22, viz. 29 men, 26 women, 45 boys, and 40 girls—Of whom 38 were of the age of 1 year and under; 15 between 1 and 2; 22 between 2 and 5; 6 between 5 and 10; 6 between 10 and 20; 13 between 20 and 30; 16 between 30 and 40; 12 between 40 and 50; 3 between 50 and 60; 3 between 60 and 70; 4 between 70 and 80; and 1 between 80 and 90.

# FOREIGN ARRIVALS.

Packetship Hannibal, Hebard, from London and Portsmouth, January 3, to Grinnell, Minton & Co.

Brig Corinthian, Colburn, from Matanzas, February 3.

Brig Iyanough, Snow, 33 days from Madeira, to Barclay & Livingston.

Brig Mary Foster, 56 days from Gibraltar.

Brig Barclay, Thomas, 17 ds from Mayaguez, to Moller & Oppenheimer.

Brig Diamond, Chase, from Cronstadt and Elsinore, Dec. 15.

Brig Sorrell, McKenzie, 15 days from Mayaguez, PR.

Schr. South America, Cook, 11 days from Xibara, Cuba.

Schr. Maracaibo, 23 days from Port au Prince, to F. A. Bertody.

Schr. Northampton, Lewis, from Barbadoes, Feb. 4, to A. Hubbard & Co.

# PASSENGERS.

Per ship Hannibal, from London—Twenty four in the steerage.

Per brig Courier, from Charleston—W. W. Smith, J. Marshall, W. Dickson, and James Liner.

Per brig Amelia Strong, from Darien—Mrs. Bliss.

Per schooner Bellona, from Jacquemet—William Joel.

Per schooner Northampton, from Barbadoes—N. Williams.

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